

FOUGHT BY WILSON

EXEMPTION OF LABOR UNIONS
AND FARMERS FROM TRUST
LAWS PLANNED.

IS AWKWARD FOR PRESIDENT

If Paragraph is Inserted in Anti-Monopoly Measure Consistency Would
Require That He Veto the
Entire Legislation.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—It is possible that President Wilson may be obliged to use his personal influence to prevent his party in congress from inserting in one of the anti-trust bills a paragraph which may cause trouble. The president it is known is opposed to any legislation which will exempt certain organizations from prosecution under the anti-trust laws, but it is believed that the majority in congress is preparing to insert just such a provision into pending legislation and Mr. Wilson, it is said, wants to stop it.

It is the intention of these Democrats, who probably can dominate the house, to secure the insertion in one of the anti-trust laws of a provision which shall exempt from prosecution labor unions and farmers' organizations. It is of course the intention of the Democrats to make some exceptions. The organizations of the kind named of course can be prosecuted if they do certain things, but they first are not to be prosecuted for entering into any combination or agreement having in view an increase of wages, a shortening of hours, a bettering of the conditions of labor, or, and most important, "for any act done in furtherance thereof that is not in itself unlawful." As for the farmers' organizations, it is intended to exempt them from prosecution when they cooperate in an effort to obtain and maintain a fair and reasonable price for their products.

Fear It Will Be Abused.

On the face of things this legislation may look fair and square. Perhaps it is, for many of the legislators and thousands of their constituents are coming to the belief that labor and the farmer should be put into classes by themselves and should be helped by legislation which would be perhaps unconstitutional if enacted in favor of any other classes, or divisions if you will, of the citizenship of the United States. The objections which will be entered to the legislation rest upon what some men say is the certainty that it will be abused and that if it becomes a part of the law of the land labor unions will be allowed to do what they will unchecked, and that the farmer will be allowed to raise prices to the sky provided he can do it through co-operation with his fellows.

Last year the Democrats did what they could to exempt labor and the farmer from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law. In the sundry civil bill which was passed one year ago this month there was inserted a provision forbidding that any of the money voted for the use of the attorney general's office in prosecuting the trusts should be used to prosecute labor unions and farmers' organizations engaged in such lines of endeavor as those drawn above. Mr. Taft vetoed this bill as one of the last acts of his administration.

In March last the Democrats re-passed the sundry civil bill in virtually the form in which it was sent to Mr. Taft. President Wilson approved the measure, but attached to it a memorandum "condemning the principle of special exemption of organizations of farmers or laboring men from prosecution for maintaining combinations in restraint of trade and commerce."

Would Tie McReynolds' Hands.

After President Wilson had signed the sundry civil bill, including the exemption clauses, Attorney General McReynolds started a prosecution of labor unionists in West Virginia. He was not allowed to use any of the sundry civil bill money in the case, but there were funds at his disposal which enabled him to secure indictments, carry the matter into court and start the trials. This was pointed out by the administration as showing that it had no intention of exempting labor unions from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

If the Democrats, however, carry out their present intention and exempt the unions and the farmers' organizations from prosecution by means of an actual law of exemption, the hands of the president and his attorney general will be tied. As things are, the inhibition lies simply against the use of certain money to pay for prosecutions of this kind. The paragraph of exemption in one of the anti-trust laws actually will prevent the bringing of any suits against labor unions and farmers' organizations for acts which on the part of other combinations would be criminal.

Some of the Democrats seem to think that if their party shall insist upon legislation of the kind outlined Mr. Wilson will veto it, even if in so doing he must veto all of the anti-trust legislation which goes with it. If the matter is put up to the president he will be troubled to sign the bill containing it and be consistent with his utterances of last March, when he virtually rebuked his party for doing what it did through the medium of the sundry civil bill.

Convention Fight Due.

Shortly congress and the ranks of the militant conservationists of the United States will be arrayed

against each other on the subject of control of the water power in the navigable streams. Is Uncle Sam to have control over water power leases, or is it to be vested hereafter in the legislatures of the individual states? The majority in congress believes in states rights. The conservationists say that if the matter be turned over entirely to the states, monopoly will rejoice and the public will be robbed.

In December there was a National Conservation congress held in Washington. It was supposed to be composed of delegates devoted entirely to the plan to keep the command of water power sites in the hands of Uncle Sam. However, there were a good many delegates present who it was charged were representatives of the water power people, and who were present for the sole purpose of trying to thwart conservation under federal authority.

There was a hot controversy in the conservation congress, but finally a resolution introduced by Gifford Pinchot pledging the congress to the principle that the people would draw a revenue from their heritages was put through by an almost unanimous vote. It was evident that those who were opposed to the plan did not care to put themselves on record as voting against something which if put into effect seemingly will give the entire people a return for the power site rights which the government may grant.

Water Power Lease Bill.

There is today before congress a bill which is intended to give to the individual states the right to lease water power sites on navigable streams within their borders. Uncle Sam is supposed to have control of navigable streams and therefore the conservationists say that giving the states power to govern in the matter is taking away from the federal government a constitutional right and that the result will be, state legislatures being more easily reached than a national legislature, that monopoly will get hold of the water power sites and the people will get no return for that which is inherently theirs.

Within six months the United States Supreme court has handed down two decisions which prove as conclusively as Supreme court decisions can that the United States has complete control of the power in navigable streams and that it can exact payment for its use. One case came out of Michigan and the other out of Utah.

Recently intimations have been printed that the president of the United States is in entire sympathy with the Democrats in congress who want to give water power to corporations without payment to the whole people for its use. The president is a states rights man, but it is not believed he has expressed himself as in favor of such a plan. The Pinchot men say the report almost unquestionably is being spread in order to make the people of the country believe that a man in whom they have confidence thinks the scheme as outlined by the majority in congress is righteous.

Conservationists on Guard.

The conservationists in Washington are wakeful to the situation. They know everything that is going on and it is known that if congress attempts to do what a subcommittee apparently intends that it shall do, there will be another fight in the center of a field with as much interested onlookers as there were when Mr. Pinchot and his followers attacked Mr. Ballinger and his followers.

The Democrats say that they are progressive and are conservationists. The followers of the school of Gifford Pinchot deny that the Democrats are telling the truth. The conservationists say that to put the water site matter in the hands of the states is to throw away money and to make monopoly certain. If water power legislation in the form in which the majority in congress seem to want to enact it is put through and signed by the president, it is declared by the conservationists that one pledge in the Democratic platform will have been shattered, that monopoly will rejoice and that the people of the United States will have their pockets picked.

On the other hand the Democrats say that the states can be depended upon to safeguard their own rights and that there is no reason why the federal government should enter into the confines of any one state to regulate the affairs of its people in the water power matter.

Maintaining Modern Hotel.

About 21,000 persons enter one big New York hotel every day. This figure is based on an actual count made three years ago, when 19,000 persons entered in nineteen hours from 6:00 a. m. to 1:00 a. m. Employees were not included; they are 1,600 at ordinary times. Three thousand persons lunch there every day and five thousand dine. To entertain these multitudes military precision and discipline must be maintained in all departments.

Drowning the Noise.

Caller—Who is that singing?
Hostess—That's our new maid. She always sings at her work.
Caller—What a happy disposition! Mercy, how loud she sings!
Hostess—Yes. When she sings loud she's breaking something.

Where Father Got His Manners.

"At your age," said young Robert's father, "I was compeller to wait and eat at the second table when we had company." "Mother," the child remarked, "you have often wondered where dad got his manners. Now we know."

Clear View From Mountain.

From the top of the Malvern hills in England, on a clear day, the tourist may look into 16 counties.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

MIGHT as well pint the gun a little higher, then if you do miss the bird you won't hit the winders. I allow aimed high; that's why I'm working my own farm instead of my neighbor's.

—Lucy Ann Scroggs.

WHEN ENTERTAINING.

A most delicious cake which is a great favorite with those who have tried it is the layer cake put together with orange filling and a chocolate frosting. One may use any desired recipe for the cake and filling.

Princeton Orange Cake.—Soften a fourth of a cup of butter, but do not melt it; add a half cup of sugar, the yolks of five eggs well beaten, a teaspoon of orange extract and seven-eighths of a cup of pastry flour with a teaspoon and a half of baking powder. Add alternately with a fourth of a cup of milk. Bake in a sheet and spread with

Orange Frosting.—Mix two table-spoonfuls of orange juice with a teaspoon of lemon juice, the grated rind of an orange; cover and let stand an hour. Strain and add the white of an egg well beaten and confectioners' sugar to spread well when put on to the cake.

Pineapple Lemonade.—Make a sirup by boiling two cupsful of water and a cup of sugar ten minutes, add the juice of three lemons and a can of grated pineapple. Cool, strain and dilute with a quart of cold water.

Breaded Lamb Chops.—This is a most delicious dish for company, and one which a busy housewife who does all her own work may do for company. Cook the chops until well done. Season well and put away to cool. Make a rich white sauce, using four table-spoonfuls of flour and two of butter with a cup of fish cream. Melt the butter, stir in the flour and, when smooth, add the cream, salt and a dash of pepper. Cool and stir in a half cup of finely chopped cold boiled ham. Spread the cold chops with this sauce, using the bones for a handle to hold them. Dip them in crumbs, egg and crumbs, and fry in deep fat just before they are to be served.

Salmon steamed in a small bread pan after it is flaked, mixed with seasoning, bread crumbs, eggs and a bit of lemon juice, makes a nice way of serving a fish dish. Unmold on a platter and serve with green peas poured around in a rich cream sauce.

Mashed potato for a border, with a white sauce around the potato, is another nice way to serve flaked fish.

"I work like a slave," said a good woman, weary with her work, but the answer came from her weary companion: "Oh, but my dear, you can work like a Queen!"

He only is rich who owns the day, and no one owns the day who allows it to be invaded with worry, fret and anxiety.

—Emerson.

FISH FIXINGS.

A most delicious sauce to serve with boiled or baked fish is the following: Make a rich white sauce, using two table-spoonfuls each of butter and flour, a half teaspoonful of salt and a cup of thin cream. Melt the butter, and when bubbling hot add the flour; mix well and add the milk, and just before taking from the fire add the salt and a few dashes of cayenne, a table-spoonful of chopped capers, one sour pickle chopped and parsley for a garnish with eightths of lemon.

Spanish Codfish.—Take a half pound of salt codfish, one clove of garlic finely chopped, a cup of rich tomato sauce, one onion chopped fine, a few dashes of paprika, a quarter of a cup of olive oil, one-half of a sweet red pepper. Soak the codfish over night, and simmer in fresh water 40 minutes. Pick out the bones and lay the shredded fish in a buttered baking dish. Fry the onion, pepper and garlic in the olive oil and add to the tomato sauce. Cut triangles of bread and fry in the oil and arrange around the dish. Cook for 15 minutes and serve very hot. When soaking cod fish, or any other salty fish, put it skin side up in the water, otherwise the salt will sink into the skin and flesh and fail to fall to the bottom of the dish.

Luncheon Fish.—Free left-over fish from bones and skin and flake with a fork. To a cupful allow a teaspoonful of flour with a quarter of a teaspoon of mustard, a dash of cayenne, a table-spoonful of butter and a salt-spoon of salt. Rub these ingredients well together, adding enough lemon juice to moisten; half fill scallop shells, cover with buttered bread crumbs and set in a hot oven until thoroughly heated.

Nellie Maxwell.

Always.

A man always has a ready listener when he is trying to persuade himself that he has been wronged.

Costly Speed.

Orville Wright, at a dinner in his honor in New York, talked about the fast French monoplane which now make 150 miles an hour. "They're very fast," said Mr. Wright, shaking his head, "but they're—"

"Fast, indeed!" interrupted a young millionaire. "Mr. Wright, is there anything on earth those machines can't overtake?"

"Yes," said Mr. Wright, with a frown, "there's one thing they can't overtake, and that's their own running expenses."

The ONLOOKER

HENRY HOWLAND

The Passport



There will be a cheering promise borne along on every breeze.

But before you start your journey on the broad and pleasant way you will have to get a passport to exhibit day by day: It will show that you are worthy of confidence and respect. And unwilling to be worried by imaginary woes.

A Diagnosis.

"Doctor, I think I must be on the verge of nervous prostration. I jump at every sound."

"Ah, that's bad. Let's see? Are you a married man?"

"Yes."

"How long have you been married?"

"Five years."

"Any children?"

"No."

"Do you keep an automobile?"

"Yes."

"What salary do you get?"

"Forty dollars a week."

"Um. What kind of an automobile have you?"

"It's a touring car—six cylinder."

"Yes, I guess it's the nervous prostration, all right."

A DISTINCT TRIUMPH.

"I'm so sorry to hear that your son was expelled from college for hazing. Doesn't he feel awfully discouraged about it?"

"Oh, no, not in the least. The boy they hazed won't be able to get out of the hospital for a month."

If He Had Known.

"Did you suffer much when you were operated on?"

"No. I didn't know anything about it until after it was all over. It was the dread of it that was the worst. Still, I wouldn't have worried much if I had known."

"What do you mean? If you had known how painless it was going to be?"

"No; if I had known how pretty the nurse assigned to me was going to be."

Warned.

Oh, Dickey Bird upon the bough,
You think that spring is coming now,
Therefore you blithely twitter:
But hear a warning word or two;
Before the April skies are blue,
The March wind will be bitter.

Oh, maiden with the rosy cheeks,
Your little, thin-soled, left shoe leaks,
But gaily you go rushing;
Ah, have a care or you may be,
Ere June time, where no lingerie
Has ever needed washing.

The Lesser Danger.

"I should think you would try to persuade your son to give up the idea of becoming an aviator. Think of the danger."

"I have thought about it, but he is determined to become a baseball umpire unless we let him have his way about getting an airship."

A Modern Requirement.

"Pa, how much money must a man have to be a millionaire?"

"A man may be a millionaire if he has only one million, but he must have a good many of them if he wants it to be noticed."

How About It.

"A plain girl can win from a peach-blow pretty one every time, if she understands the game," says one of the epigram producers.

How about it if the peach-blow pretty one also understands the game?

Family Connection a la Mode.

"Well, yes; we are related in a way."

"By marriage?"

"Yes. My first wife's third husband is married to his wife's second husband's fourth partner in matrimony."

Society Note.

"It seems such an appropriate match—that of Miss Packenham and young Sugarbeet."

"Yes. Their fathers were indicted by the same grand jury, I believe."

TEMPERANCE NOTES

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

GETTING THE BANK HABIT.

To the Temperance Society of the M. E. Church we are indebted for the following interesting figures:

The per capita average liquor consumption for the nation as a whole is about 23 gallons. For Kansas it is 3.69 gallons. The total Kansas consumption of alcoholic beverages, estimated on these three typical counties, is 6,239,601.81 gallons per year. Had the state used its due portion of 23 gallons per capita, the total consumption yearly would be 38,891,827 gallons.

On this basis of estimate Kansas paid as her liquor bill \$5,303,666.04. This allows \$1 per gallon for whiskey and 50 cents per gallon for beer. Had the state paid its quota of the liquor traffic's receipts, the bill would have been \$34,509,929 instead of \$5,303,666.04.

Kansas saved during the past twelvemonth, and saves each year, \$29,206,263. A saving of \$18 for every man, woman and child within the state! No wonder there is an average of \$600 in the bank for every single family.

Where the liquor that is shipped into Kansas goes may be surmised from the statement of the agent of the Santa Fe railway, Junction depot, Topeka. In making his report to the county clerk he attaches this statement: During the past month we have delivered 175 shipments of liquor. LESS THAN ONE DOZEN WERE DELIVERED TO NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS! The remainder had been delivered to Russian and Mexican laborers.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN IN KANSAS HAS FORGOTTEN THE LIQUOR HABIT! BUT HE HAS THE BANK HABIT IN A VIRULENT FORM. And the same may be said of the native American in other states.

ADVANCE IN TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.

Noting the "amazing progress" made in the anti-alcohol sentiment, Sir Thomas Barlow, at the International Congress of Medicine held a few months ago in London, said that "in the army and navy it has been astonishing." While many societies and philanthropic agencies have done their share, this beneficent change is due, above all, he declared, to "the growth of altruistic conscience among young officers—even in the crack regiments—and their consequent influence upon the behavior of the men."

In commerce the change is as great. Heads of business houses much prefer abstaining employees, and soon learn that the "never tipsy tippler" is useless. In travel, by motor and train, the community has learned, apart from sentiment, that alcohol takes away control and spoils nervous reaction—"the contention we have always made."

In the hospitals there is nothing less than a revolution as regards the use of alcohol. "The doctor's example," said Sir Thomas, "is all important, and he must no longer fear to be thought fanatical." In the cure of drunkards what is needed is a "conspiracy of help" by abstaining doctors, nurses and friends, whose example helps the patient. "We must not be ashamed of the faith that is in us," declares this noted physician, who has been an abstainer for many years.

A FITTING MONUMENT.

Recently the Christian young people of St. Louis protested against the erection of a monument in one of the city parks to the late Adolphus Busch, brewer, their resolution setting forth that "a monument to his memory means a monument to the liquor traffic with which his whole life was identified." Whereupon one of the city papers thus pertinently commented: "The youngsters made a mistake. They should have helped erect the monument, contributing liberally to it. They easily could have found skeletons enough of those who had been starved to death by the use of Adolphus' chief brew to have erected a fine shaft. The grinning skeletons, with here and there a bottle of Anheuser-Busch would have made a shaft to the heavens and every child would have been benefited by the warning thus placed in the public park."

WAGE EARNER AND DRINK.

The liquor traffic pays to wage earners in the manufacture of liquor less than \$46,000,000 annually.

But 75 times as much is paid to wage earners by the total number of manufacturers.

It is better, therefore, that one saloon keeper should lose his job than that 74 of his patrons should lose their jobs.

LIFTING POWER OF GOOD LAWS.

There is no epigram current more misleading and fallacious than the one that says: "You can't make man virtuous by law." This is just what can be done and is being done by all legislative bodies; that is the accomplishment of civilization. The educative power of law has transformed the barbarian into a civilized nation, abolished the long train of outlawed barbarisms. Let lawmakers and voters take note of the fact that society is being elevated by wise legislation.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones.

400,000 Settlers a Year

Immigration figures show that the population of Canada increased during 1913, by the addition of 400,000 new settlers from the United States and Europe. Most of these have gone on farms in provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Lord William Percy, an English Nobleman, says:

"The possibilities and opportunities offered by the Canadian West are so infinitely greater than those which exist in England, that it seems absurd to think that people should be impelled from coming to the country where they can most easily and certainly improve their position."

New districts are being opened up, which will make accessible a great number of homesteads in districts especially adapted to mixed farming and grain raising.

For illustrated literature and reduced railway rates, apply to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

G. A. COOK
128 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo., and 111 W. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.
W. L. & T. Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Canadian Government Agent

If men were as perfect as their wives expect them to be the monotony of married life would be debilitating.

The Insult.

Lady (ordering boots for her husband)—Do you keep men's boots?

Shopman—No, madam, but we keep up to nines in women's.—London Opinion.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Children who are delicate, feverish and cross will get immediate relief from Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children. They cleanse the stomach, act on the liver, and are recommended for complaining children. A pleasant remedy for worms. Used by Mothers for 34 years. At all Druggists. Be. Sample FREE. Address, A. S. C. C. Co., Ltd., 101, N. Y. Ave.

What Displeased Her.

"So your servant girl left you again?" said the woman at the sales.

"Yes," replied the neighbor.

"What was the matter?"

"She didn't like the way I did the work."

The Harsh Judge.

A judge was recently at a private dinner defending a harsh sentence. "I believe," he said, "that it is better for law and order that sentences should err on the side of harshness rather than on the side of lenity."

"Look at nature, the great judge of us all. Was there ever a harsher, severer judge, than nature, who sentences each and every one of us to hard labor for life?"

The Haunted Man.

Again that ringing in his ears! It was the warning he had dreamed. He knew his time had come. Yet, although he had started at the sound, he seemed half-dazed and wholly careless of the consequences. But still the ringing in his ears! "Drat it!" he finally said, and springing from the bed the careworn commuter shut off the alarm clock and proceeded to dress for the 7:10 train.—Puck.

Wanted—A New Baseball Rule.

Walter Johnson was pitching for the Washington team, and Mr. Jennings who was trying to pump out of him his despairing players, sent up an ambitious young man to try to make a hit. He acted briefly. After swinging wildly at two of Johnson's offerings, he made a third wild swing, and, entirely by accident, popped up a little fly to first base.

As he hopped down toward first, and was called out, he turned to Jennings, let out a stream of emphatic and picturesque language, and wound up with this observation:

"I am a son of a gun if there oughtn't to be a rule making that guy hang lights on the ball!"

Jennings, who got his start in life as a miner, smiled grimly.

"Where do you think you're working," he asked softly. "In a coal mine?"—The Popular Magazine.

Speaking Of Lunch

the wife said, "Bring home a package of

Post Toasties

—Sure!

Toasties are wonderfully good at any meal, and somehow seem to match the appetite of both home folks and guests.

Bits of selected Indian Corn, delicately seasoned, cooked, rolled thin and toasted to a rich golden brown—that's Post Toasties.

Fresh, tender and crisp, ready-to-eat direct from the package. With cream and a sprinkle of sugar—

"The Memory Lingers"

Toasties sold by grocers everywhere.